WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1822. [NO. 86.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store. He will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78tF15

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Se[illegible] 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 54 JOHN LANE.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

TO SURVEYORS,

Or Teachers of the Art of Surveying.

The subscriber proposes publishing a small book under the following title:

The Surveyor's Auxiliary,

OR

ARITHMETICAL TRIGONOMETRY;

Containing rules for solving all cases which may occur in practical Surveying, by common Arithmetic; to which will be added Tables of Latitude and Departure.

W. MOORE, *Surveyor.*

Salisbury, N. C. 82p1d

The terms of subscription will be $1 for a single copy, payable on receiving the work; but any one becoming responsible for six copies, shall receive a *seventh* gratis. Persons wishing to subscribe, may signify the same in a note, directed to the Post-Office in Salisbury, and the book will be sent to any Post-Office they may require.

N. B. The rule proposed has never yet appeared in any system of surveying with which the publisher has made himself acquainted, and is calculated to find the difference of latitude and departure without tables or instruments.

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, *Sheriff.*

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.

November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November sessions, 1821: Martin Rendleman *vs.* Samuel Trott.....Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand. 6wt88

JNO. GILES, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

In Equity.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Joseph M'Connaughey, *vs.* Ann Cowan, Stephen Cowan, David F. Cowan, and others.....In this case it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that David F. Cowan and Stephen Cowan may appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill shall be taken pro confesso, and judgment be entered against them.

6 82 D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey *vs.* Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clerk S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1822.

A.
ZENAS ALEXANDER
Maj. Thos. Alexander
Wallace Alexander, sen.
Charles Alexander
James A. Alexander
Hezekiah Alexander
James Alexander
Lemuel H. Alsobrook
William Ainsworth, jr.
Felkerd Auton

B.
And'n. & Eliz'th. Beaty
E. A. Beaty
Anderson Beaty, 2
Isaac Bryan
Robert Buchanan
John Bowden
William Blair
John Barnett
Mary Baldwin

C.
Victor Crook, 2
Messrs. W. & J. Cook, 2
William A. Cannon
Dr. David T. Caldwell
James Cathey
John Carclock
John Cuthbertson
Robert T. Cheek
Benjamin T. Curtis
Rev. D. F. Christenbury
William Clark
Moses Christenbury

D.
Mark Derden
William Donell
John Dulin
William Duckworth
Walter Davis

F.
John W. Frisbie
David Foster
Reuben Freeman
James H. Fraser
Frederick Festerman

G.
James Gibson
Rev. Isaac Greer
James Gillespie
Agness Galloway
Daniel Galloway

H.
Robert Henegal
John Henderson
Richard T. Hickson

J—l.
John B. Irwin
Vincent Ivans
William Jamison
Samuel Johnston
Cyrus Johnston
Mary Johnson
Andrew Jones

K.
Marcus R. Kennidy
Thomas Kirkpatrick
Sarah Kimbel

L.
John Little, 3
S. W. Lindsay & Co. 2
Margaret A. Lawing

M.
Adam M'Raven
John Morris
Thomas J. Mabry
Robert M'Knight
Job Mills
Daniel M'Lean
Cyrus M'Clure
Charles Mason
Himelius Mendenhall
Samuel M'Comb, 2

O.
Joseph L. Orr

P.
Joseph Purviance
William Price

Q.
Francis Query

R.
James Roper
John Robinson
John Ritch

S.
David Smith, 2
Ellis Smith
John Stilte
Hystaspas Steward
George Singleton
Sheriff of Mecklenburg
Stockinger
Leroy Secris
Margaret Springs
Adam Springs

T.
David A. Thompson

W.
Rev. William Wilson
Susana Ward
Moses Wallace
Samuel Whiteside
Lydia Wallace
John Wilson

Z.
D. S. H. Zanty

WILLIAM SMITH, *Post-Master.*

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at CONCORD, *N. C. Jan.* 1, 1822; *which, if not taken out previous to the* 1*st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.*

A.
ALLISON S. William
Alsobrook H. Lem'l. 2
Allison James
Alexander P. Caleb
Allen David

B.
Buie William
Barnhart Joseph
Bost Hannah
Boger Captain
Bostain John

C.
Criseo William
Cooper David
Churchill John
Crittendon John
Cannon Ibzan
Crothers John

D.
Dry Martin

F.
Fleming Allison

H.
Harris S. James Dr. 2
Harris James Maj.
Harris Charles Dr.
Hunt Memucan, 2
Houston Eleanor
Houston William
Hope Thomas
Hope Levi
Hudson Seth
Harris S. Elam Dr.
Houston John
Hall Robert, 2

J.
Johnston Solomon
Jones Uriah
Irwin Samuel

3wt86

K.
Klutts George
Kirkpatrick Laird
Karacer Monses
L.....Locke C. David
Love Jonas

M.
Means W. John
M'Clellen Joseph
M'Kinly John, 2
Miller George, 2
Misenhimer John
M'Ree A. Richard, 2
Mortin Samuel
Motly Thomas

N.
Newsman Paul

P.
Phifer F. John
Phifer A. George
Porter William
Petre Henry

R.
Ray Robert
Rorgers John
Rogers Seth
Riblen Jacob

S.
Shullenbarger David
Scott Mrs.

T.
Taylor David

U.
Ury George

W.
Walchker John
Wilson M. John Rev. 3
Wallace John
Wallace Hugh
Williams Robert.

D. STORKE, A. P. M.

Public House to Rent.

ON the last Thursday in January, (the 31st inst.) will be rented, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the large and commodious House and premises now occupied by Capt. Thos. Holton.

Also, at the same time and place, two back Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Coupee.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB FISHER,
Guardians to the heirs of F. Coupee, dec'd.

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1822. 3wt86

Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, three or four sober and industrious Journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Salisbury, January 1, 1822.——6 83

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by book account or note, are once more *earnestly* requested to call and make payment on or before the last day of February next. Those who fail to attend to this notice, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

COWAN & VAIL.

Charlotte, Jan 7, 1822. 4wt87

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

COTTON.

NOVEMBER, 24, 1821.

Mr. Skinner,

In Number 33, third volume, of your paper, Agricola, jr. solicits information on the subject of the culture of cotton. Almost every plantation in our country has a system of its own—hence the difficulty of entering into details. I have attempted a hasty sketch of the most important objects of attention in this culture; and should these hints be of any use to your correspondent, or to others, it will afford me pleasure. In this culture, as in most others, different soils require different modes of preparation.

In light soils the plough only is used in the formation of the "beds" or "ridges," which generally consist of from three to five furrowss thrown together.

For this purpose the common shovel plough is in most general use, as it also is in the cultivation of the crop. My manner of preparation, however, is somewhat different. My beds consist of five furrow slices, the first of which is thrown nearly in the centre of the interval between the old beds, (whether of cotton or corn, if the distance suits) with Wood's patent plough, followed in the furrow by a *narrow shovel fourteen inches long*. Two furrow slices on each side are thrown to the first, with the same plough, followed in every furrow by the narrow shovel. On light soils this is deemed sufficient, the intervals being left, until the crop receives its first ploughing.—On stiff clay soils, this would be hazardous—the five furrows are run, however, in the same manner as in light soils, the intervals are also ploughed at the same time: it is not, however, material in ploughing these, to go to the same depth—the whole is then drawn together and shaped by the hoe. This is to guard against the danger of a drought in the spring, which would so bake the land, as to render the breaking of the middles extremely difficult. These observations apply to the preparation of lands that have been in cultivation the year preceding. With those that have been at rest, and on which there is a large quantity of vegetable matter, I would recommend a different treatment.

The preparation on these should commence as early as the 20th of August. Deep furrows should be run at the distance it is contemplated to have the beds: all the grass, &c. should be drawn with the hoe into them; the whole surface should then be ploughed, and followed by the hoe, so as to form the beds immediately over the vegetable matter. It is important to commence and to finish this operation early, to insure the complete rotting of the matter thus drawn into the furrows, before the cotton plant begins to shoot its long tap root into the earth. Should circumstances delay the preparations until after Christmas, in clay soil particularly, it is then best, I think, to turn the vegetable matter under with the plough, and form the beds with the hoe. The distance between the beds will depend of course upon the quality of the soil. On lands capable of producing from 10 to 15 bushels of corn, they should be, about 4 ft. apart, from 15 to 25 bu's—5 feet, from 30 to 50 bus—6 ft. 50 to 70 bu—7 ft.; and 8 ft. I deem sufficient space for any land, if well thinned in the drill. It is important to be in readiness to plant, so soon as all danger of frost is over; one week in the first of the season, is worth a fortnight in the latter part of it. I generally plant the first open weather after the 20th of March, always reserving seed sufficient for replanting in case of accident. On the centre of the bed, a narrow trench is opened with the corner of a hoe, the seed dropped carefully into it, and covered with rakes, as lightly as possible, the coverers, taking care to move the rake lengthwise of the beds, to prevent the teeth removing the seed from the drill. The seed are to be rubbed, before planting, with dirt, or ashes which is better, and a moderate quantity of water, to enable the sowers to drop with regularity. The quantity of seed to the acre, depends on the lightness or stiffness of the soil; in light land from three to five bushels, in stiff from 10 to 15. So soon as the cotton begins to come up, it should be lightly drawn down with the hoe. In stiff clay soils, it is sometimes necessary to perform this operation, to enable it to come through, as it frequently happens that a heavy fall of rain, followed by hard winds, may form a crust over the seed, which, on each side of the drills, the seed in coming up, will easily throw off. The drawing down is followed by a close ploughing to the cotton; it is then carefully drawn up with the hoe, and all the loose dirt drawn to the bed.—At this stage it is proper to give it its first thinning—the best and most expeditious mode of doing which, is to put a few of the most intelligent hands to chopping it out with the hoe, immediately before those who are drawing up. A practised hand will go over four acres per day, (if the rows are not nearer than five feet,) and remove all but five or six plants, the fine dirt is then drawn carefully round these. So soon as the fourth leaf makes its appearance, it is then thinned by hand, to two stocks; when these begin to grow finely, draw all out but one.—There is a great variety of opinion as it regards the proper distance in the drill; my own experience is decidedly in favor of great distance—in no land, however poor, would I have it nearer than 9 inches, and in the best low grounds from two and a half to three feet. The cultivation of the crop depends much on the season. If dry, plough and draw dirt to the cotton, and cover the young grass; if wet, draw the grass lightly from the cotton; plough, and then earth up as early as the weather will permit. This system of ploughing and hoeing is to be continued, until the cotton becomes so large as to be injured by the plough passing through it: it must then be chopped over with the hoe until the crop is made, of which a judgment may be formed, by its beginning to open freely at the bottom. From five to seven acres is the usual crop to the hand, exclusive of corn. Ten hands could cultivate one hundred acres of cotton with ease; but if a good crop it would require twenty to pick it out. I have never planted in hills, because I think the drill has many advantages, not only in the culture of cotton, but of every other crop. The isinglass is generally deemed the best soil for the production of cotton—it is beyond a doubt the most certain; but any land that produces good corn, in a proper latitude, will produce good cotton. In low grounds a dry season is preferred, because with common industry the crop can be kept free from grass, which is all important; high lands will bear more rain, because they may be worked in all seasons. I have never seen any work on the subject of "the culture of cotton," nor do I believe such an one has been printed. I believe I have now answered all the interrogatories of Agricola, jr. and if done to his satisfaction, I shall be truly gratified. *A Short Staple Cotton Planter.*

One of the lower order of Ranting Preachers, not many miles from Bolton-in-the-Moors lately addressed his auditory in the following metaphorical language:—"I dare say you'd all pay to see a boxing match between Turner and Randall; but you don't like to pay to see a pitched battle between me and Beelzebub. Oh, my friends, many a hard knock and many a cross buttock have I given the black bruiser for your sakes! Pull! do pull off these gay garments of mammon; strike the Devil a straight blow, and darken his spiritual day lights. Hit him manfully, and I'll be your bottle holder. I asked nothing but your money, which I hope you'll not forget before you go."

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Abstract of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on Thursday, January 10.

On the bill for making partial appropriations for the Military Service for the year 1822.

Mr. *Randolph* remarked that, in opposing the appropriation now before the house, himself, and those who acted with him, had perhaps shewn more of gallantry than discretion. It was, perhaps, proper for him to vindicate the administration with which he had had the honor—for an honor it was, not indeed in the sense in which that term is bandied about in this house—to act. He regretted that so much personality had been introduced, not only in relation to the officers of the government, but to the members of this house. There were two questions which the committee had to decide, that, in his opinion, had not been met, probably because they had been misconceived. The first and most important question was, where does the supreme authority of this government rest? Does it reside in agents or in sub-agents, or shall we find it in the subordinates of subordinates? He would [illegible] to admit that the War Department was a co-ordinate or correlative branch of this house. Should it be said that the Executive was such a branch, he would not deny it; but when we apply to the Executive or Senate for information, it is in the respectful terms of request; when we speak to the subalterns of the Executive, we order and direct—in language civil, if you please, but mandatory. The doctrine of these departments being co-ordinate branches of the government was therefore unsound—it would not hold water a moment. And who is to be the judge, and what the measure of judgment? What is their power? It is derivative; they are the breath of the Executive nostrils. Mr. R. here adverted to the situation and limitation of the powers of former Secretaries, and was disposed to do more justice to the present Secretary of War than his friends seemed to have done. The old Spanish proverb, "save me from my friends," &c. recurred to his mind; and he would not take the Secretary where he had been placed, and for the reason that he had not placed himself there. The Committee of Ways and Means had hard measure dealt out to them on both sides. They had tried to husband the public resources, and for this they were entitled to credit. They had taken the only course that could effect that object; and he could defy the ingenuity of gentlemen to limit the expenditure of the Indian department in any other manner than by limiting the appropriations. The same course was required as when you would teach frugality to a child at school. As you could not define every item of expense, the only and proper way would be. to limit by a precise sum the amount of his expenditure, beyond which he should not go. There was no other mode of retrenchment where the expenditure was contingent. This deficit, said Mr. R. comes before us in a most questionable shape. Last year the Secretary made his estimate at $170,000. Only $100,000 were appropriated, and now he comes in for the exact balance. Instead, therefore, of an appropriation, the application should rather be for the passage of a bill of indemnity to protect him from the consequences of having transcended the powers confided to him by the representatives of the people. Such an act as was resorted to by Lord Chatham, in relation to his usurpations on the subject of the exportation of corn. Even that great man, who fills so large a space in the page of history, and whose name will be reverenced when those who now figure upon the scene of action shall be sunk, deeper than the plummet ever sounded, in the unfathomable abyss of oblivion, was obliged to seek shelter under a protecting act, for having been guilty of what he confessed to be a thirty day's tyranny. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) had referred to the day, even the day when he (Mr. R.) was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, to shew from the history of that period, that then, even then, there was a necessity to supply the deficits of past appropriations. But, that gentleman would remember, it is one thing to know for what appropriations are made, and another thing to grant them without knowledge—in the dark. There was but one unaccounted deficit supplied, within his reccollection, at the period alluded to, and that was for the naval expenditures, which, from the nature of the service, was most uncertain. But another prodigious discovery had been made by his colleague (Mr. Smyth) that 100,000 dollars had been granted for the civil list. But, though the appropriation was not specific on the face of the act, yet it was necessarily so in the progress of the disbursement.—The salaries of the President, of the Judges, and of the various officers of the government, were limited and defined.—There was no reason to fear that they would draw for larger amounts than they were entitled to. It was not like the Indian Department, where the disbursement was contingent, and undefined by law.—Did any one ever hear of a nation being ruined by the expenses of the civil list? This was really saving at the spiggot, and letting out at the two great vortices—the Army and the Navy. The gentleman from Va. (Mr. Smyth) had said hard things of the former Secretary of War, (General Dearborn,) and that his only memorable act was his sending the army to perish and die among the marshes of New-Orleans. Now he would say, and he would say it without fear, that the Secretary of War was no more responsible for that act of the Commanding General, than the Head of Department in the late war was for any of the blunders of the Commanding Generals on the Niagara frontier. [Mr. S. here called Mr. R. to order.] The Chairman having requested Mr. R. to proceed, he rose and observed that neither his health, nor his fondness for debate, or rather his aversion to it, would permit him to extend his remarks to all the subjects that the question presented. But so long as his constituents looked to him with so much partiality as to send him here to espouse their rights, he should raise his voice without fear against any principle that compromitted those rights. The law, he said, had not authorized the expenditure, and he here read and commented upon the statute that authorizes the distribution of rations to the Indians. It was a guarded and qualified permission—not a peremptory requirement. The law of the land, therefore, stood violated, and its supreme authority was disregarded by an officer of the government.

You may be Viceroys, it is true,
But we'll be Viceroys over you—

Was now virtually the language held to this House. It could not excite surprise that he (Mr. R.) should enlist under the banner of the people. Although he had once a connexion with the court, it was not long enough to estrange his feelings from their interest. His bias leaned to the payers of taxes—not to the consumers. Much had been said of dignity—but dignity had its seat in the mind. It might be found as often under a patched coat, as under a flaunting robe, that might be borrowed—or stolen. True dignity consists in acting well in that situation in which it has pleased God to place us; and in a Secretary of War it consists in not exceeding his appropriations. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchannan) had said that he did not believe a single cent was unnecessarily expended during the administration of Mr. Jefferson. He (Mr. R.) could not go so far. There were too many hungry mouths to be filled under all administrations; too many dogs that were ready to eat dirty bread and dirty pudding. But, in order to retain the confidence of the nation, a watchful guard should be placed over the people's money. Keep your money, and your money will keep you:—but go to bed with confidence in your mouths, and you will awake with chains on your hands. We should not shun the law which requires scrutiny in the disbursement of public moneys: nor, when we do guard the Treasury, should we be put on our deliverance. If we are to be thus put, said Mr. R. I will say with the gentleman over the way, (Mr. Floyd,) I am ready to go to Spain! The honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Smyth,) under whose displeasure I have had the misfortune to fall, has spoken favorably of the employment of the troops in the pursuits of agriculture—that their swords, or the use of them, were converted into ploughshares. But I can remember, said Mr. R. when that very proposition was hooted out of the House. The soldiers were likened to the barrow-men of Philadelphia. Their stations and dignity were too high to be brought down to the business of making roads, as were the Roman legions. Dealing in perfumery was regarded as a more suitable employment. But they were not confined to making roads—they were sent up the Missouri as the bait to the trap for an Indian war. He had not seen an account of the missing in that war, nor the death-roll of the army sent to St. Augustine. Mr. R. expressed a hope that the dignity of the debate had not been interrupted by him.—His life was in that state of obscurity—he would not say of proscription—in which it began. He could now see only two members of the House (Messrs. Smith, of Md. and Newton) who belonged to it at the time he entered that body. In alluding to the events, *quarum pars fui*, he could not but be astonished that in so short a space of time principles were received as matters of course, which transcended, beyond measure, those for which an administration of that day was put down, and as he then thought, put down forever. He feared, from the past, that whoever succeeds will find the Constitution, like the horizon from the traveller, fly from before him:—that he would find it flying before expediency and confidence. However the republican party should be divided or subdivided, it would settle down into the parties of the court and country. For his part, the side of the people was his side. He was identified with them, and God forbid, said he, that we should causelessly throw away that money which they are perhaps at this moment labouring to earn.

Mr. BALDWIN was sorry the range of debate had been so wide and excursive; nor could he see the necessity that the transactions, twenty years ago, should be drawn into discussion with more propriety, than the wise doubtings of Wouter Van Twiller, or the inflexible edicts of Peter the Headstrong. Mr. B. would fully concur with gentlemen in the propriety of making appropriations specific; but it seemed to have been forgotten that the specification must be made in this house. The departments were not entitled to make it; and no information until yesterday had been asked of the Secretary of War. In 1820 there was laid upon our tables a detailed statement of the whole system of policy and expenditure in the Indian Department for a long series of years. That information was to be considered as before the house, and at the last Congress no objection was made to the system. The appropriation of the last year did not apply to the policy of the Indian Department. The bill came in blank, and he did not remember to have heard even an intimation that it was intended to cut down any part of the Indian expenditure. (Mr. Smith explained, and said the estimate was $170,000, and he had moved to fill the blank with $100,000 only.) This appropriation, said Mr. B. was passed in silence; not so that which related to the fortifications. The extent and policy of that expenditure was tested by diiscussion and by vote. Mr. B. was as little disposed as others to grant away the public money. But what was more common than that committees should be mistaken in their estimates? It happened almost every year—but and error of that kind had never before, as he believed, been construed into an indication that the source of expenditure was to be destroyed. Mr. B. thought the Secretary of War could not be said to have disobeyed the direction of the House. He had never been called upon to apportion the $100,000. That would be an act which he had no right or power to assume. If Congress directs that presents shall cease, rations be discontinued, or the agents, interpreters, &c. remain unpaid, it would be the duty of the War Department to obey the mandate; but to limit and apportion to each, or to continue one and discontinue another, when the laws were in force that required them all, would certainly be a departure from his duty. By voting the sum now proposed, the Department would not be exonerated from responsibility of subsequently accounting for it. The public would therefore be safe, and he thought it unwise to depart at this time from a practice which had uniformly obtained for 40 years, without setting up a buoy, to warn the departmeht of the course which was prescribed for it to take.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to rise and report, and intimated his intention to make some remarks on the subject.

Mr. SMYTH begged the indulgence of the House, to make a few observations in relation to some points of the debate. If any thing of a personal character, or derogatory to the dignity of the House had occurred, the House would bear him witness, that it had not fallen from him.—Mr. S. read a part of the rules of the House, that related to personal allusions, and remarked, that it was always unpleasant to speak of one's self, and, more especially, under any degree of irritation: but he could not forbear to give a short answer to the law which had been referred to by his colleague (Mr. Randolph,) as limiting the rations, such as could be *spared*. The extent of the rations to be dealt out, was, indeed, in some, degree, a matter of discretion—unless usage had given it a measure—but the obligation to furnish them, was still in force and unrepealed. The Secretary of War had no right to refuse them. The gentlemen says, the act of the sending the army to perish among the marshes that surround New Orleans, is to be ascribed to President Jefferson. If so, why should not the expenditure of the Indian Department, in like manner, be ascribed to the present Executive? The fact is, that the President of the Unlted States commits these things to the heads of the departments, and they are responsible for their own acts. Mr. S. could not believe, that his colleague intended to apply that to him, in relation to the proceedings on the Niagara frontier, which he repelled as a calumny. But this he would assure, both that gentleman and the House, that no reflection, however personal, should prevent him from the performance of his duty. It had been undertaken, and should be performed, whatever might be the consequence. Mr. S. referred to two appropriations that were made to cover deficits at the time when his colleague contended that they were made upon account rendered. One was made in December, and the other in the January following—and both for the same object, which shewed that the accounts or estimates could not have been rendered when the first was made—otherwise it would have been made sufficiently large to have prevented the necessity of the second. His colleague had said, that he was of the party of the people. So, also, am I, said Mr. S. I belong not to the court; and when will it be found that I was ever wanting in my duty to the cause of the people? I have an interest in the people, and in posterity. There are those to whom my existence is important—but even that existence shall never stand in the way of my duty.

The question was then taken on Mr. STEVENSON's motion to rise and report, and carried.

And the House adjourned.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1822.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Governor Clinton, in his message to the Legislature of New-York, now in session, speaks of the beneficial effects of Agricultural Societies in the following terms:

"The labors of agriculture have for the last season been crowned with abundance, and the institutions which have been founded for the encouragement of this important pursuit, continue to produce the most beneficial effects. A great amelioration, within a few years, is observable in all the departments of rural economy. The rapid improvement of live stock, the judicious application of manures, the increased production of the various kinds of grain, and other vegetables, the introduction of new objects of cultivation, the invention and adoption of excellent implements of husbandry, and a growing attention to the promotion of horticulture, have unquestionably originated in a great degree from institutions which concentrate the fruits of experience, which apply the discoveries of science and the inventions of art, and which excite into activity all the generous principles of emulation, and all the latent powers of improvement."

This is the language of experience from high authority; and we hope it may tend to encourage the farmers of our own state to adopt the same means, if they desire the same results.—Every county in the state of New-York [illegible] Agricultural Society; and the Legislature of that state, convinced of the good effects of these institutions, have appropriated $20,000, to enable them to encourage agricultural enterprize and industry, by the bestowment of prizes and premiums. Such a measure need not soon be expected from our Legislature; but the farmers themselves have it in their power to do much in the work of improvement, by forming Societies in the different counties. This we cannot forbear recommending in a spirit of great earnestness. We have witnessed the wonderful effects of associations of this kind; and none but those who have seen, can duly appreciate them.

In the last *Raleigh Register* the publication of the debates on Mr. Fisher's resolutions respecting a Convention, is commenced. We shall translate them into our columns as soon as practicable, so that the whole subject may be fairly laid before the people. They will then decide for themselves; and if their decision shall be in unison with that of the Legislature, it will be final; the question will be settled: but if not, it rests with them to say what other mode shall be resorted to, to obtain an equal representation and a just distribution of rights and privileges. Let them speak out. *Vox populi vox Dei.*

A correspondent informs us, that about the first of October last, the wife of *Jacob Painter*, of Lincoln county, was delivered of *three* fine children,—all females. The mother and children have all done well; and at the last account of them, were in perfect health.

Jacob Painter is a poor, hard-working man, and fond of his bottle. He lives near the Little Mountain, about five miles from Gen. Graham's Furnace. His wife had twins twice, before this birth of three. They have now eleven children at seven births. Jacob is highly delighted with his patriotism, in furnishing, if not *defenders* of his country, yet the sweetest and best rewards of the soldier and the patriot,—smiling and rosy-faced damsels: for

"Without the smile from partial beauty won,
"O what were man?.....A world without a sun!"

Moreover, Jacob says he will make *ladies* of all his daughters.

The *Southern Evangelical Intelligencer*, printed in Charleston, S. C. has changed its name and form, as well as its plan; although "its *primary* object will always be to promote the cause of evangelical religion." It is now published under the title of the *Southern Intelligencer*, on a super royal sheet, folio. Its former editors are "to be joined by a number of gentlemen of piety and learning, who will use not only their influence, but their talents, for its circulation and improvement; and its particular management will be under the control of an Editor of competent talents, who will devote his labors in making it useful to the cause of religion, acceptable to men of taste, and a faithful advocate of sound learning." It will be principally devoted to literature, morals, and religion; but a part of it will be appropriated to important state papers, and to a condensed view of political intelligence. We have received the first two numbers on the improved plan: they are handsomely executed, and interesting in their contents. The editors deserve, and will doubtless receive, a liberal patronage.

It is calculated that the number of deaths in the U. S. produced directly by intemperance, amounts to about 30,000 annually; but the number whom it destroys, indirectly, is much greater.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

No. I.

To the Board of Internal Improvement.

GENTLEMEN: This number, designed as the precursor of a series, if the occupations of life shall leave me leisure to complete my design, will embrace such preliminary observations as may occur to me. You are called from the body of the state, selected for your superior knowledge and integrity, by an enlightened legislature, and are entrusted with important interests. This state possesses many advantages and many inconveniences. For the greater part it is as healthy as any part of the Union. There is a great variety of soil adapted to the culture of almost every article of use or of convenience; and no part of this world abounds more with that necessary article, water. But the mouths of all our rivers are choked with sand bars; and numerous obstructions, more or less serious, impede their navigation, so that however much our waters may conduce to the health and cleanliness of the inhabitants, they are very illy adapted to the purposes of commerce. Our surplus produce is obliged to seek a market in some of the neighboring states, and we draw from thence those articles of necessity, of convenience, or of luxury, that the wants or the fancies of our citizens may demand. From so much as I have been able in my retirement to learn of the matter, you have been instituted for the purpose of counteracting this state of things, and by giving a more proper direction to the trade of the state, to divert our trade, which now goes to enrich the merchants of Petersburg, and New-York, and Charleston, to some place or places within North-Carolina itself. This is certainly an object worthy of you and of those who appointed you. Another desideratum is so to improve the rivers and roads in the state, that the transportation of produce to market may cost less labour, which, if practicable, would act as a bounty on agriculture, and of course as a stimulus to industry.

Before I venture to suggest any thing that may seem to me advisable for the furtherance of those objects, of confessedly high importance, permit me to make a few observations on the course that has hitherto been pursued, and which the legislature, by publishing your last report, has placed in the power of every man to examine for himself. I am glad to find you honestly declaring in the report, (page 25) that there has been an "improvident expenditure of money in many instances." I anticipate from this declaration that the board will apply a suitable corrective to abuses so detrimental to the public interest, and endeavor to remove from common people, who, like me, have but little opportunity of informing themselves,—the opinion that the whole mass of stockholders, and contractors, and agents, with a few honourable exceptions, are *speculators*, much more concerned for their private emolument than for the public benefit. This is an opinion which, whether it be well founded or ill founded, is calculated to do immense injury to the cause of internal improvement, as it operates so as to prevent honest undesigning men from venturing their money in schemes conducted by sharpers. Another important advantage that we seriously hope to reap from the appointment of the board and the employment of a Civil Engineer and an assistant, at great public expense, is, that money will no longer be expended on visionary schemes of improvement. We hope you will effectually discountenance quixotic experiments,—the making embankments of tree tops and meed to be swept away by freshets, and the raising of logs long imbodied in sand, and permitting them to sink and imbed themselves anew, and by that means making the navigation much more uncertain and dangerous after their operations are performed than before they began. And lastly, permit me to hope, that you will exercise a correcting influence on the tolls imposed by Navigation Companies. You speak of the funds of the state in the Cape Fear Company yielding a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum; and I am informed that the Treasurer, in his report to the late session of the General Assembly, informed that body that such a dividend had been declared and paid for the last year. All this sounds very well. But, gentlemen, give me leave to say that you ought to be well convinced that the Company *deserve* as well as *receive* the tolls upon which those dividends are declared. If, indeed, the navigation of the Cape Fear is rendered so much more safe and expeditious than formerly, as to compensate the community for the payment of tolls to the amount of $10,000 or $12,000 per annum, then, indeed, has a great public benefit been achieved. But if this sum has been collected, and is expected hereafter to be annually collected from tolls imposed on the navigation of a river, navigable as high before the company commenced its operations as it is at this day, notwithstanding the immense sums that have been expended in digging a canal to breed musquetoes and endanger the health of the town,—then it will follow that this company draws this immense profit without any public benefit. And on this supposition, these tolls be-

come a tax upon agriculture, so that a company which was formed for the purpose of assisting that first and best of human employments, hangs its whole weight upon what it was intended to assist. This is an object worthy your attention and supervision; not that we expect you can either alter or amend the laws incorporating this or any other company; but we expect much from your honest reproof and indignant exposure of mal-practices wherever they exist. Do your duty in this respect, and we will cheerfully hear your commendation when you find aught deserving it. You will find your hands strengthened by the confidence and support of an enlightened and generous public. You will be a blessing to the state, and deserve and receive the constant benedictions of that class of citizens, especially, who have no pretensions to any other distinction, nor wish any other title, than

A FARMER.

COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. PRINTERS:

I should do injustice to my own feelings, and to such of the community as it may have pleased Providence to visit with afflictions similar to the one which has befallen my family, if I were to withhold the following relation of facts:

Between three and four years ago, my wife lost the sight of her right eye, and in the course of a twelvemonth after, she became blind in the other. This was a source of great affliction to us all. She who had been the mother and guide of twelve children, was now indebted to the youngest to lead her by the hand wherever she would go. No one can know, but from experience, what a helpless and hopeless situation it was; and to myself, [illegible] consort from our youth, it was the cause of greater distress than I am able to describe. There seemed, however, to be no remedy, but to be resigned to make her situation as comfortable through the balance of her days as our circumstances would admit.

But, thank God, better things were provided. We were told the disease was cataract, and that it was possible she might be again restored to sight, and that Dr. *Beckwith*, of Salisbury, (whose name will be ever dear to the family,) was in the habit of operating with success for the cure of blindness; but did not think it a matter of difficulty, or worth saying much about. In June last I carried my wife over to town, and the Doctor performed an operation upon her right eye, which did not give her more pain than bleeding, and in a week she could see well enough to walk about the house and know her children. He then operated on the left eye, and in a week more we returned home; but he told us, that on account of a difference in the state of the disease, it might be two or three months, or perhaps longer, before she would see much with it. But we being ignorant of its nature, were very incredulous; he, however, assured us all would be well. Accordingly after a while, to our great satisfaction, the white spot in the sight of her eye, which prevented her from seeing, began to break away, and it is now nearly, and will soon be quite, as good as the other. She can see to sew, read a large print, and attend to the affairs of the family as well as ever. I have on now a pair of pantaloons which she cut out and made herself.

I am but a plain farmer, and do not know whether I have expressed myself intelligibly, nor do I know how to describe the operation to you; but "one thing I know, that whereas she was blind, now she sees." I am the more anxious to have this made public, because I was sometime since in Surry county, and saw a woman in a similar situation, who did not know that such things could be done.

I am, with respect, your humble servant,

ISAAC WISEMAN.

Rowan County, N. C. January 10, 1822.

A MODERN AMAZON.

We have been informed on good authority, that a robbery of a novel character, was committed not long since in the county of Emanuel. A certain physician, whose name we do not recollect, and who is infirm and old, had been attending on the daughter of a Mr. and Mrs. Gregory. After the recovery of the patient, her father paid the Doctor for his professional services, the sum of forty-five dollars, which, with other collections which he had made, about the same time, amounted to seventy or eighty dollars.

While on his way home, and passing by a swamp, this infirm and aged son of Esculapius was accosted by a foe clad in no ordinary terrors. It was no less than Mrs. Gregory, the mother of his late patient, as the Doctor has since declared under the solemnity of an oath before a civil tribunal, habited in the attire of a warriour, her face well blacked, a musket upon her shoulder, and two or three pieces of pipe stems thrust in her mouth. She advanced with the intrepidity of Joan of Acre, seized his bridle rein with one hand, and with the other laid hold of the pocket which contained the money, and never relaxed her grasp till she tore away the pocket and secured its contents.

Mrs. G. is now in Emanuel jail waiting the return of the Supreme Court for her trial. A disgraceful transaction took place in an attempt to bail her out a short time after her apprehension. The Justices of the inferior Court refused to accept of the securities which were offered for her appearance at court, when Gregory and an unprincipled band attached to his interest, seized one of the judges as he was about to return home, dragged him from his horse, dislocated his hip and left him half dead upon the ground.—This gentleman was, a few days since, confined to his bed at the court house, and incapable of returning to his family.

Missionary.

Bolivar.—When this extraordinary and justly celebrated man took the oath of his installation as President of the Republic of Colombia, he addressed the members of Congress in an animated speech, in which, among other energetic passages, we find the following patriotic sentiments. [*New-Jersey Eagle.*

"I am the son of war, the man whom battles have raised to the magistracy. Fortune has sustained me in this rank, and victory has confirmed it. But these titles are not those which are consecrated by justice, by the welfare and wishes of the nation. The sword, which has governed Colombia, is not the balance of Astrea; it is the scourge of the genius of evil, which sometimes heaven permits to descend to the earth, for the punishment of tyrants, and admonition of the people. This sword will be of no use on the day of peace, and that shall be the last of my power; because thus I have sworn within myself because I have promised it to Colombia; and because there can be no republic, when the people are not secure in the exercise of their own powers. A man like me, is a dangerous citizen in a popular government; is a direct menace to the national sovereignty. I wish to become a citizen, in order to be free, and that [illegible] to be so too. I prefer the title of *citizen*, to that of *liberator* [illegible] this emanates from war, and that from the laws. [illegible] change, sir, all my honors for that of a *good citizen*."

At a late term of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, held at Haverhill, four persons were sentenced to the state prison, two for breaking Coos Bank, one for breaking a blacksmith's shop, and a man rising 60 years of age, for breaking a currier's shop and stealing leather. The latter had 2 sons in the state prison before him, and his daughter-in-law, wife to one of those sons, was arrested in court, and was ordered to recognize for her appearance at the next term, for the crime of perjury, in giving evidence in her father's cause.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 22d instant, by Andrew Swicegood, Esqr. Mr. *William Dancy*, to Mrs. *Hannah Bierly*.

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 22d instant, at her residence near Salisbury, Mrs. ESTHER BRANDON, consort of Col. John Brandon, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude. She has left children and numerous friends and acquaintances to lament her loss. In the death of this lady society has to regret the loss of one of its useful members. She possessed many virtues; and among these were charity, benevolence, and gratitude. Many are the persons who have been fed by her bountiful charity: none asked alms of her but received them cheerfully. She combined the many good qualities of a good woman and useful member of society. As a wife, she was kind and affectionate; as a mother, tender and loving; as a mistress, indulgent and bountiful. She has gone to the realms above, free from the turmoil and vexation of this sinful world.

"Away from every mortal care,
Away from earth our souls retreat;
We leave this worthless world afar,
And wait and worship near thy seat.

"We send the joys of earth away,
Away, ye tempters of the mind;
False as the smooth deceitful sea,
And empty as the whistling wind."

[COMMUNICATED.

In this county, on the 25th of December last, Mr. JACOB SWINK, aged about 30.

In this county, on the 16th inst. Mr. WILLIAM BREWER, aged 25. His death was occasioned by a fall from a horse.

At his house in Lincoln county, on the 8th inst. Maj. THOMAS M'GEE, in the 63d year of his age. Major M'Gee was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and has long been an able and vigilant Magistrate. He was a respectable and useful citizen; and there are few men in the section of country in which he lived, whose death would be more generally lamented, or who would be a greater loss to society.

In Wilkes county, on Sunday, the 30th inst. Mrs. BETSEY DAWAR, aged about 23.

VALUABLE LANDS
for Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber has determined on removing to the state of Tennessee, and wishes to sell his landed estate, viz: The plantation whereon he now lives, containing 240 acres, situated 5¾ miles from Salisbury, on the main road leading from the latter place to Charlotte, York, Chester, Augusta and Milledgeville. This is the most direct road from the North through the central part of this state to the South; and there is no road in this state more travelled. There is a comfortable dwelling-house with a number of rooms, three out-houses for negroes, one loom-house, barn, stables, cribs, &c. all in good repair. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, and other grain. A sufficient quantity is cleared and under good fence to work six hands to advantage. The situation of this tract is well calculated for any public business: as a house of entertainment it is well known for upwards of thirty years. The local advantages for a public station are great; money could be made here with but very little trouble.

One other tract, containing 205 acres, situated one mile from the above place, on the same road, having no buildings but one cabin; 45 acres of cleared land, and under good fence, well adapted to the culture of any kind of grain. The terms liberal; two and three years, or more, if required, with interest after twelve months. Any gentleman who wishes to purchase or rent, will do well to apply immediately, as I intend leaving the premises in two months.

JOHN BRANDON, Sen.

January 26, 1822.——6w86

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers 220 acres of Land for sale, lying in Wilkes county, immediately on both sides of Rede's River, about eight miles north of Wilkesborough. There are about 50 acres of land opened, and in tolerable repair, most superbly adapted to the culture of corn and wheat; and there are also on it a most excellent Orchard and Mill-Seat. Any person wishing to become further acquainted with said premises, or being desirous of purchasing, will apply to H. B. Satterwhite, or Wesley Reynolds, Esq'rs. in Wilkesborough, or to myself in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

January 29, 1822. 6wt91

W. W. Woodward,

NO. 32, south-east corner of Chesnut and 2d streets, Philadelphia, will shortly publish

Jewish Antiquities,

Or, a Course of Lectures on the three first books of Godwin's Moses and Aaron; to which is annexed, a Dissertation on the Hebrew Language....By the late Rev. David Jennings, D. D. Two volumes in one, with useful notes, from the pen of the Rev. C. F. FBEY, who is peculiarly qualified, having descended from the Jewish nation, and for a number of years sustained the office of a teacher and Rabbi among that people.

Terms of publication.—First: To be printed in one large octavo volume, of about 500 pages, with three elegant engravings. Second: To be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound, at $3 50. Third: One copy given for every three purchased or subscribed for.

January, 1822. 3wt88

W. W. Woodward,

OF Philadelphia, has made arrangements for printing the Life of the

Rev. Dr. Thomas Scott,

Author of the Commentary on the Scriptures: To which will be added, two very interesting Sermons, occasioned by his death.

January, 1822. 3wt88

Yadkin Navigation
COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the house of Mrs. Ann Smith, in the county of Montgomery, on Thursday, the 28th day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*

Jan. 16, 1822. 5wt90

To be Hired,

FOR the present year, a likely young Negro Boy, aged 17 years. Inquire of the

PRINTERS.

Jan. 1, 1822. 3wt88

To the Public.

THE subscriber, being Treasurer for the Wardens of the Poor for Rowan County, as also for the Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, gives notice, that the books for each are open at his store-room in Salisbury every day, (Sundays excepted,) for the inspection of all persons interested.

J. MURPHY, *Treas'r for Wardens and Commissioners.*

Salisbury, Jan. 1822. 3wt88

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to call at my Tan-Yard to settle their accounts, on or before the 25th of February, as I shall attend there for that purpose.

THOMAS MULL.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1822. 1wp

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Nancy has acted in such manner as has compelled me to resolve upon a final separation from her, and has likewise shown a disposition to involve me as much as possible in debt, since our separation,—I do therefore hereby forewarn all persons from trading with or trusting my wife Nancy on my account or credit, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting, nor have any thing to do with any of her engagements or concerns, further than what I cannot possibly avoid.

EDMUND MARREL.

January 19, 1822.——4w86

Young Midas for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 2d of February next, will be sold, at Mock's Old Field, the celebrated horse *Young Midas*, to the highest bidder. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, by giving bond and approved security.

NOTICE.——All persons are cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by me to Saml. M'Guire & Co. for the sum of 201 dollars, dated Oct. 5, 1821, payable twelve months after date, which note was fraudulently obtained, and I am determined not to pay it until the property is made sound. ALFRED COOK.

Mock's Old Field, Jan. 10, 1822. 3w86

NATIONAL
Vaccine Institution.

DRS. SCHOOLS and FERRAND have been appointed Auxiliary Agents of this institution for Rowan county, in the state of North-Carolina.

JAMES SMITH,
United States' Agent of Vaccination.

Regulations relating particularly to Auxiliary Agents.

1. ACCORDING to the plan of this Institution auxiliary agents are to be stationed in every county in the United States, wherein the sum of two hundred dollars or more may be subscribed and paid in donations for this purpose—the genuine vaccine matter is to be sent to them occasionally, as often as it may be wanted for distribution. One person, it has been estimated, may conveniently perform the whole duty of this agency in any one county, if it should be deemed necessary or expedient at any time, to give greater facilities in the distribution of this remedy.

2. Physicians of the first respectability and extensive practice will always be preferred, if it may be found agreeable and convenient for them to act as auxiliary agents of this Institution; and when appointed, they will be continued, as long as they will perform the duties of their office carefully and with dispatch.

3. Auxiliary agents shall not charge any fee for furnishing the vaccine matter, to any citizen who may apply to them for it: But, it is not presumed that citizens, who employ them to attend on their families, or to vaccinate any person, will, on this account, refuse to pay them the just compensation, which these services must always entitle them to.

4. It will be the duty of auxiliary agents, to receive communications relative to vaccination; and to take charge of every supply of matter, which will be sent to them from this Institution. They may either apply this matter themselves, or give it at their pleasure, to any other person who will make use of it. On the eighth day after using it, if it succeeds, a fresh production of matter may always be obtained from it, in sufficient quantity to supply any demand which may be made for it. If it should not be wanted, the packet containing it, is to be returned, at the end of thirty days after it is received.

5. If the matter sent, should be used and have the desired effect, one or more of the crusts, being the produce thereof, is to be returned to the agent of vaccination for his examination. The crusts returned for this purpose, must be put up in some fine lint or cotton, and folded in a paper, whereon must be written the time when, and the name of the person from whom they were taken; they may be then enclosed and directed to this Institution. It is hoped, that no auxiliary agent will, on any account, neglect this easy but essentially important part of his duty. It is the chain by which alone their connexion with this Institution can be permanently sustained, with convenience to themselves or safety to the public. Those agents who do not attend to it must be discontinued, and others will be appointed in their stead.

6. A certificate of the examination of any crust returned to the agent of vaccination will always be given, if requested, free of expense.

7. If any supply of matter forwarded from this Institution, should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, notice thereof is always to be given forthwith to the agent of vaccination, whose duty it will be to renew it.

8. If any auxiliary agent is applied to for matter, when he may have none fit to be used, he may order it by post, and it will be sent immediately. But the commands of any citizen, who has contributed, or who may hereafter contribute to the support of this Institution, will always be attended to with particular satisfaction.

9. The great object of this Institution, is, to guard the people of the United States against the Small Pox, by a free and regular distribution of the genuine vaccine matter; and thus to put an end, if practicable, to all the sufferings among us, which have hitherto followed in the train of this formidable enemy of mankind.—The friends of humanity, therefore, are requested, should they be informed of the recent introduction of the Small Pox into any part of the United States, to give notice thereof immediately, either to the agent of vaccination, or to the auxiliary agent, who may be nearest to them.—To receive notices of this kind, as well as to give the most early information thereof, to those whom it may concern, and especially, to communicate these facts to this Institution, must always be considered as necessary contingent duties, which every auxiliary agent, who is anxious to give his assistance in this undertaking, will most cheerfully perform.

10. Until the clear capital required, or funds sufficient to defray the expenses necessary to be incurred to give permanent duration to this Institution shall be raised, any donation given or legacy left for this purpose, will be thankfully received from any citizen of the United States, if forwarded to the agent of vaccination, or presented to any manager of this Institution.

*MANAGERS.**

JOSIAH MEIGS, Esq. } *Washington.*
ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Esq. }
REV. STEPHEN B. BALCH, } *Georgetown.*
DR. THOMAS HENDERSON. }
DR. WILLIAM H. CLENDINEN, } *Baltimore.*
DR. JAMES SMITH. }

* *Appointed at a meeting convened at the City of Washington, on the 22d December, 1819, in pursuance of a notice given in the National Intelligencer for this purpose.*

Looshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff....Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander.

January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away, on the fourth of November last, from the subscriber, an Apprentice Boy named Daniel Hallman. I will give the above reward to any person who will return the said apprentice to me, but will not be liable for any further cost. VOLINTINE DARR

Jan. 8, 1822. 3wt86

Western College.

THE Trustees of the Western College are hereby reminded, that the time appointed for the annual meeting of the board, will take place on the 2d Wednesday of February next. It is thought a sense of duty, the magnitude of the object, the desires and expectations of the people, in the western section of the state, are so clearly seen, and so deeply felt by the Trustees, that to offer arguments to induce their cheerful and universal attendance, would be unnecessary.

Others of our fellow citizens, in the county of Lincoln, and in the counties adjacent, are respectively and earnestly invited to meet with the designated patrons of the institution; who, by their example, countenance, and advice, may aid in presenting the College in a pleasing and imposing aspect to the community at large.

JAMES M'REE,
President Board of Trustees.

Public Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land, lying in different sections of Rowan County, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday in March next, to satisfy arrears of tax due on said Lands.

Capt. Neblack's Company.

John Graham	200	Acres.
Samuel Luckey, sen.	84	do.
James Morrow	140	do.
James Speaks	350	do.
Peter Clodfelter	128	do.
Abraham Bunton	144	do.
Samuel Bennon	139	do.

Capt. Shuping's Company.

John Patterson, (Cabarrus,)	40	Acres.

Capt. Williamson's Company.

Samuel Lewis		Acres.
Lemuel Elliott, sen.	67	

Capt. Swink's Company.

Michael H. Swink	150	Acres.

Capt. Barger's Company.

Hugh Morgan	40	Acres.

Capt. Wood's Company, (Town.)

Benjamin P. Pearson,	House and lots.
Green H. Moss,	House and lots.

Forks Section.

The heirs of Wm. Gaither,	40	Acres.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1822.——7wt91

Valuable Lands and Mills
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the following Valuable Lands, belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Beard:

That valuable plantation, commonly called "Beard's Mills," situated on both sides of Swearing Creek, near where it enters into the Yadkin river, and in that part of Rowan county called the *Jersey Settlement*; the number of acres in the body is about 2500, but it will be divided, if required by purchasers. The product of cotton from this plantation, for several years past, has exceeded 110 bales, besides proportionate crops of corn and small grain. Attached to the premises is a valuable set of wheat and corn Mills, and a Saw-Mill; one Cotton Gin, by water, and another excellent one by horse power, with a new and prime packing screw. Also, a good dwelling-house, with a store-room attached—an extensive distillery, with all the necessary implements. In short, there is not a more complete and desirable establishment in the western part of the state for a man of capital, who wishes to turn his attention to cotton and the other staples of the country. From its situation in a rich cotton-raising settlement, it is also known to be one of the best stands in the country for the mercantile business. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises and learn the terms.

Another Tract, of about 150 acres, situated on both sides of the Yadkin River, on one of the main roads leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville. To this tract belongs the Ferry commonly called "Skeen's Ferry."

Another parcel, of about 1200 acres, situated about four and five miles from Salisbury, including Dunn's Mountain.

A small tract, of 75 or 80 acres, situated on the South River.

About 900 acres, lying in Montgomery county, not far below Stokes's Ferry.

Any part of about 7000 acres, commonly called the Flat Swamp lands. Surveys will be made out of this tract, to suit persons wishing to purchase.

Another parcel, of about 1000 acres, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in the county of Burke. On this land is situated one of the most eligible unoccupied seats for an Iron-Works in the state of North-Carolina. It has an abundance of water that can be applied to machinery with a very small expense, owing to the fine fall of the creek. It is also within a reasonable distance of a rich supply of Iron-Ore, that will be sold with the site.

Persons disposed to purchase any of the foregoing lands, may learn terms and particulars by applying, in person or by letter, to either of the subscribers, which will be punctually attended to.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN BEARD, Jun.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1822. 84

DISSOLUTION OF
CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of *Morse & Sloan* is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them, and those indebted are requested to come forward and liquidate their accounts. We deem it unnecessary to use any argument to show the necessity for prompt attention to this notice, as it is obvious to every one that the business must be brought to an early close.

MORSE & SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

COACH MAKING.

J. G. MORSE,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes that he will continue to pursue that course of conduct which will merit a continuation of their patronage. He continues to carry on the *Coach Making* business at the old stand on Trade street, in the house formerly occupied by A. Frew, Esq. and nearly opposite the Theatre; where he intends keeping constantly on hand a variety of two-wheel Carriages; and he trusts, from the number and excellency of the workmen he has employed, and the choice selection of timber he has made, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

All repairs done at the shortest notice. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

Poetry.

Address to the readers of the Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder—January 1, 1822.

Triumphant Time! thy wayward course began
Ere young creation's bloom was fresh and new—
When to illumine the heritage of Man
The light of Eden sparkled on the view:—
When earth was fair, and every breeze that blew
Across her bosom murmured gently by
Full-fraught with fragrance; ere the tempest flew
In fearful gloominess to veil the sky,
To shroud its beams and hide its golden dye.

Then Man was happy, innocent and young—
His hope unclouded as the heaven above;
Then angel women to his bosom clung,
And awakened all her witchery of love—
She came from heaven like the Almighty dove
To win his soul with seraph tenderness,
Her flowery bonds of bliss she interwove
To bind his spirit in her fond caress,
And life was blessed, bright and sorrowless.

Then, then, oh Time! thy wing was waving light
To fan the flowers that beautified thy way—
Then was existence teeming with delight,
And sparkling in a gay and glorious day—
Then was the spirit, in its mortal clay,
Breathing as with a pure celestial glow;
But sin and sorrow came in dread array
To blight the buds and lay the blossoms low,
And earth became a hermitage of woe.

Ah! mournful change—that paradise, so fair,
So beautiful and bonny in its bloom,
And glorious spring, and primal freshness—there
Came Melancholy in her shroud of gloom,
And Care to waste, to wither, and consume
The [illegible] spirit in untimely blight—
Then bent the soul of Man beneath its doom,
When Innocence and Virtue took their flight
And left the world involved in Sorrow's night.

Yet still hath Man a ray of bliss on earth—
The garden of his life hath still a hue—
While shines his morning in its hour of mirth,
Cloudless awhile, and robed as yet in blue—
That germ of paradise, so fair to view,
Is fond Affection's first and purest spring,
When each emotion of the heart is true,
Ere Hope hath lost her buoyancy of wing,
Or the cold world hath brought its withering.

Oh, ever dear and hallowed be the hour
When angel Love descends on rosy wing,
To cull the blossoms in life's young May-bower,
And lull the anguish of Affliction's sting—
Oh, ever-blessed be that holy spring
Whence flow the streams of love and faithfulness
In purest waves of gentle murmuring,
Shedding a balm on every rude distress—
Fountains of bliss in the world's wilderness!

Oh, ever dear and hallowed be the hour!
Let youth enjoy it ere its sweets are fled;
Ere the dark storms of destiny shall lower
And break in rude commotion o'er the head;
When the fierce shaft of misery hath sped
Unto the breast, and griefs are gathering rife,
The memory of its blessings shall be shed,
A beam of gladness on the world of strife!
A rainbow on the shrouded sky of life!

Subduer Time!—stern conqueror of all—
Avenger of the follies of mankind!
Pride, honor, power and grandeur own thy thrall,
And are by thee to nothingness consigned:—
But canst thou master the immortal mind?—
There, all in vain dust then thy fury pour:
Its march is onward—free and unconfined—
Such as the Roman annals showed of yore,
And such as glorified the Grecian shore.

Oh, *there* was glory's consecrated clime,
Where Sappho breathed and where Anacreon sung,
Where genius flourished in the olden time,
And dwelt upon the Athenian's gifted tongue,
His, who the thunderbolts at Philip flung,
And urged his countrymen the right to dare—
Where heaven itself a Homer's lyre had strung
With chords that echoed sweetly on the air,
As if the melody of heaven was there!

And there was Valor's spirit, proud and high,
Which shone resplendent on the cloud of war,
Where Mars himself poured forth his battle-cry
And lashed the coursers to his blood-dyed car,
As shone the ray of conquest from afar,
The beacon of each hero, on whose eye
It beamed a guiding and a natal star,
Like Israel's fiery pillar, streaming high
And blazing bright athwart the Egyptian sky!

There fell the Spartan—fearlessly he fell,
And smiled in the red agony of death—
Yea, there was triumph in his battle-knell
And victory in every ebb of breath:—
Undying glory twined the laurel wreath
Round the lone cypress that o'ershades the grave,
Memorial of the one who slept beneath,
Of him whose life-blood poured forth like the wave—
The young—the proud—the generous—the brave!

Undying glory!—Man may pass away
Like the light bubble floating on the stream,
Like the expiring blossom of a day,
Or the frail dew drop in the sunny beam—
Yes, short and transitory is his dream
Of youthful love, joy's evanescent hour,
Of hope's beguiling and bewitching theme;
But when the storms of fate and ages lower,
Glory defies and mocks their baleful power.

For this, all time hath hallowed the high name
Of Helle's chieftain, and of those who led
The bold ten-thousand of immortal fame
Thro' slaughter's fields, o'er heaps of Persian dead—
And of that brave Miltiades, who sped'
Even as a lion from the forest lair,
To hasten where war's banner was outspread
And waving like a silver cloud in air,
To try the bloody strife, to fight—to triumph there.

For this, the unfading light of glory smiles
On the blue Dardanelles, and on the bay
Where in their beauty spread Ionia's Isles,
Washed and enwreathed around by ocean's spray—
For this, eternal summer sheds her ray
On high Parnassus, and that Helicon
Where the Muse chanted her bewitching lay
In days of yore—that melody is gone—
And those loved bowers are desolate and lone.

Yes, here—oh, here the scythe of Time hath swept,
The torch of Time hath gone abroad to burn,
And here, for many an age, hath genius slept,
But not unhonored, in the noiseless urn—
Still doth the eye with kind expression turn
To that illustrious and all hallowed clime,
The light of former ages to discern,
When genius flourished in its lofty prime,
And the mind sprung triumphant over Time!

And thus it is—Kingdoms may fall in dust—
The coronals of empire may decay—
The sceptre perish, and the helmet rust,
And power and proud dominion pass away—
These are the transient baubles of a day;—
But the mind glows in its immortal bloom,
And genius sheds an unextinguished ray
Upon life's scenes of dreariness and gloom,
Victorious over Time—victorious o'er the tomb!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

There is, as Cicero observes, a common bond of union between the Arts and Sciences; and among those Arts particularly, which designate advanced civilization, there is a close and intimate analogy. What is poetry, but articulate music? what is music, but inarticulate poetry? Painting is mute eloquence, and eloquence is painting that speaks.

They grow and flourish together; born of sensibility, nursed by taste, impelled by enthusiasm, and gazing on immortal heights they brighten the path of nations, up the ascent of fame. In mere physical strength, man is surpassed by the brute.—In physical duration a grain of dust survives him.—In material beauty, he cannot vie with the lowliest flower.—In happiness even, unelevated by sympathy, and unrefined by intelligence, he does surpass an oyster.

It is mind that achieves for him all [illegible] he can rationally desire, and innocently enjoy.—Literature and the Arts worship and minister on the altar of truth, where Genius lights his everlasting flame.

The growing progress of the Arts in this country, indicates an increased sense of the proper objects of national pursuit. What is wealth, if the rays of intellect beam not upon it, and melt it into generosity? What is beauty, if mind light it not with expression, and elevate it with dignity? What is life, if unillumined by imagination, and unadorned by taste, but a tiresome monotonous repetition of blank and profitless occurrences?

The elegant employment of leisure, is the best security of virtue. When the mind is full of beautiful forms, the heart will teem with honorable emotions. Pictures are moral lessons—they reprove in silence, and therefore we listen to them—their instruction is sweet, and therefore we receive it cheerfully.

The Paintings of Mr. *Trumbull*, authorized by Congress, embracing the grandest events in modern history, prove the just sensibility of the nation on this subject. The *Court of Death* is another successful appeal by an American Artist, to the good taste and feelings of his countrymen.—And to these there will soon be added, from the pencil of Mr. Morse, a view by candle-light, of the interior of the *American Representative Hall*, including resemblances of one or more of the Members from each of the States. The Paintings of ALSTON, VANDERLYN, and SULLY, grace already the galleries of the rich and tasteful, and it is hoped that talents of every kind, may always be welcome in the country which produced them.

FROM THE HAVERHILL GAZETTE.

MUSIC.

Is there a heart, that Music cannot melt?
BEATTIE.

It is an acknowledged fact, that harmony of sounds produces an agreeable effect on the human frame. It greatly tends to sooth the passions; exalt and purify the affections; dissipate melancholy; and has a powerful tendency to produce equanimity of temper, amid the crossing incidents of life. These are facts amply corroborated by those most subject to its gentle power. The plaintive strains of a flute, wafted to my ears by the gentle zephyr, in a mild summer's evening, never fail to chase away every perturbed emotion, which might at that moment disturb my peace of mind. If such be the effect of a single instrument, how powerful must be the effect of that exquisitely toned instrument, the organ, in the hands of a skilful performer, accompanied by the melodious voices of men and women.

But to prove more clearly, the wonderful power which music possesses over the passions, the following facts are subjoined. One writer observes, that "Music contributes to the health both of body and mind, by aiding the circulation of the humours, accelerating the motion of the blood, dilating the vessels, and promoting insensible perspiration." Mr. Gibbon, in the last volume of his history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, observes, "Experience has proved that mechanical operation of sounds, by quickening the circulation of the blood and spirits, will act on the human machine more forcibly than the eloquence of reason and honor." At the battle of Quebec, in 1760, while the British forces were retreating in great confusion, the general complained to a field officer of the bad behaviour of his troops. Sir, answered he, with warmth, you did very wrong in forbidding the Scotch pipes to play this morning; nothing encourages Highlanders so much in a day of action; even now they would be of use—Let them blow then like the devil, replied the general, if it will bring back the men. The pipes were ordered to play a favorite martial air. The Highlanders, the moment they heard the music, returned, and formed with alacrity in the rear. Stradella, a celebrated violin player, of Naples, while playing a favorite air, made so strong an impression on the mind of a young lady, that he gained her heart, and went off with her to Rome. His rival followed, with a determination to be revenged; but hearing him play at a church, he forgot his revenge, and wrote back to her friends, that he had quitted the city. The last I shall mention, is that of Palma, a Neapolitan. He was surprised in his house by one of his creditors, who demanded payment, in the most injurious language. Palma made no reply, but sung a favorite tune.—The creditor listened to it. Palma sung another, and accompanied it with his harpsichord; and observing those parts which made the most impression on the heart of his creditor, he at length subdued him; payment of the money was no longer demanded; he asked him to lend him an additional sum, to extricate him from some pecuniary embarrassment, and it was immediately granted.

But we need not recur to recent facts, or profane history, to convince the most incredulous of its efficacy.—Whoever will peruse with attention the sentiments inculcated by the sweet songster of Israel, must feel his heart glow with exultation, while influenced by such heavenly attractions. It is a subject of regret, that no greater pains are taken to improve the taste of those who take the lead in many of our churches. I would wish that my feeble pen might excite the attention of those on whom this pleasing duty more particularly devolves. The joy which would thereby diffuse itself through the countenances of humble worshippers, would attest the importance of a still greater improvement in this divine employment. It would, at least, excite much satisfaction in the mind of one whose nerves have often been shocked by the unintelligible jargon of self-taught performers.

HANDEL.

ANECDOTE OF PRINCESS BENEVENTO.

Mr. Francis was a man of considerable abilities. He was a very superior classical scholar. Strong resentment was a leading feature in his character. I have heard him avow this sentiment more openly and more explicitly than I ever heard any other man avow it in the whole course of my life. I have heard him publicly say in the house of commons, "Sir Elijah Impey is not fit to sit in judgment on any matter where I am interested, nor am I fit to sit in judgment on him." A relation of the ground of this ill-will may be amusing. Mrs. Le Grand, the wife of a gentleman in the civil service in Bengal, was admired for her beauty, for the sweetness of her temper, and for her fascinating accomplishments. She attracted the attention of Mr. Francis. This gentleman, by means of a rope-ladder, got into her apartment in the night. After he had remained there about three quarters of an hour, there was an alarm; and Mr. Francis came down from the lady's apartment by the rope-ladder, at the foot of which he was seized by Mr. Le Grand's servants. An action was brought by Mr. Le Grand against Mr. Francis, in the Supreme Court of Justice in Calcutta. The Judges in that Court assess the damages in civil actions without the intervention of a Jury. The gentlemen who at that time filled this situation, were sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice, sir Robert Chambers and Mr. Justice Hyde. I was intimate with the first and the third from early life, having lived with them on the Western Circuit. On the trial of this cause, sir Robert Chambers thought that, as no criminality had been proved, no damages should be given. But he afterwards proposed to give thirty thousand rupees, which are worth about three thousand pounds sterling. Mr. Justice Hyde was for giving a hundred thousand rupees. I believe that Mr. Hyde was as upright a Judge as ever sat on any bench; but he had an implacable hatred to those who indulged in the crime imputed to Mr. Francis. Sir Elijah Impey was of opinion, that although no criminal intercourse had been proved, yet that the wrong done by Mr. Francis to Mr. Le Grand in entering his wife's apartment in the night, and thereby destroying her reputation, ought to be compensated with liberal damages. He thought the sum of thirty thousand rupees, proposed by sir Robert Chambers, too small; and that proposed by Mr. Hyde of one hundred thousand, too large. He therefore suggested a middle course, of fifty thousand rupees. This proposal was acquiesced in by his two colleagues. When Sir Elijah Impey was delivering the judgment of the Court, my late friend, Mr. Justice Hyde, could not conceal his eager zeal on the subject; and when sir Elijah named the sum of fifty thousand rupees, Mr. Justice Hyde, to the amusement of the bystanders, called out, "*Siccas*, brother Impey;" which are worth eleven per cent. more than the current rupees. Perhaps this story may not be thought worthy of relation: but it gave occasion to that animosity, which Mr. Francis publicly avowed against sir Elijah Impey; and the criminal charge, afterwards brought against him in the House of Commons, was the offspring of that animosity. I will follow up this anecdote, by mentioning the consequences of [illegible] brought by Mr. Le Grand. The lady was divorced; she was obliged to throw herself under the protection of Mr. Francis for subsistence. After a short time she left him and went to England. In London she fell into the company of *M. Talleyrand Perigord*. Captivated by her charms, he prevailed on her to accompany him to Paris, where he married her, and thus the insult which this lady received from Mr. Francis, and the loss of reputation, which was perhaps unjustly the consequence of that insult, eventually elevated her to the rank of *Princess Benevento*.

THE ROBBER—A FRAGMENT.

The following, selected from a paper published in Boston, is said to be founded on fact. 'The wearied animal can proceed no further,' said the Doctor as he stopped his horse at the turnpike inn. He entered the bar room, inwardly cursing the bad roads, which prevented his reaching Salem before night, and seated himself before the blazing fire. Gloomy were his meditations, which became more so at the entrance of two men, whose faces presented to his disturbed imagination, pictures of fierce ambition. 'Six hundred dollars,' thought he, 'why did I bring it with me? and to proceed alone—but perhaps they may not be robbers—perhaps they will not overtake me; at any rate, I will proceed.' After an inspiring draught, the journey recommenced, and tremblingly alive is the Doctor to each little noise. Ha! a robber—and with the deadly weapon aimed at that head which has so often directed the councils of the Commonwealth. And shall a life so precious to the nation be sacrificed for a little pelf? Shall one fell blow deprive the country of a *hero* and a statesman? No—'Take my money, and spare my life,' exclaims the son of Galen, and cast his pocket book at the ruffian's feet. He waits for no reply, but applies the lash to his jaded steed. The welcome glare of light soon flashes on the Doctor's eyes. Assistance is procured, and a full pursuit of the robber commenced. They reached the scene of villainy—and, *monstrum horrendum!* the terrific bandit still maintained his post. The weapon of death still extended, and the robber had not stooped to raise the booty which lay at his feet. A pump, with the handle frozen in a horizontal position, was found to have been mistaken by the sapient Doctor for a murderous highwayman.

Pleasure.....It was the remark of Langier, formerly a physician at the court of Vienna, that "at twenty-five, we kill pleasure; at thirty, we enjoy it; at forty, we husband it; at fifty, we hunt after it; and at sixty, we regret it!"

"If religion be the star you sail by, doubt not of a good voyage; at least, you are sure of a good harbor."

Religious.

SOLITUDE.

Solitude is essential to the Christian. Our Lord himself has given us an example of occasionally retiring from the world, when he spent nights on the mountain in reflection and prayer.—Holy men in all ages have followed his example. They have assured us that they have made their attainments in the life of the soul, during their hours of lonely retirement, in unwitnesssed meditation, in unpartaken musing, in whispered prayer. In such hours they have recovered that sense of the value of divine things, which the world had made them forget; they have restored that sensibility of conscience, which intercourse with mankind had blunted; they have gained new life to those affections, which had been deadened by the excitement of other affections in the company of men;—and then they have returned to the active duties of their calling, prepared to pursue them with fresh ardor and diligence, and to combat temptation with increased strength. Every one, indeed, who has had any experience at any time of the genuine influence of religion on his soul, must be aware how much his zeal, and stedfastness, and comfort, and improvement, have been owing to his solitary hours, and how these have languished and gone from him, in proportion as he has neglected a reasonable retirement, and suffered himself to be engrossed in the cares of the world.

It may be assured as a [illegible] amongst Christians, that he who ceases to [illegible] time to himself, will cease to improve as a religious man. The spirit within him will be dying away, the warmth of his heart will be waxing cold, the beautiful regularity of his affections and dispositions, which were once the source of his choicest peace, and that devout frame of contemplation and heavenly-mindedness, which was once to him as the forecastle of Heaven, will be passing from him, and he will gradually become a different man. He may still, in a cold, calculating way, show fidelity to his worldly trusts, and be obedient to the demand of his several stations in life; but he cannot continue, like a disciple of Jesus, his heart glowing with holy feeling, and his mind enlarged, interested and elevated by habitually acting in sight, as it were, of invisible and infinite things.

As a religious man, therefore, he ceases to improve. He never retires from the world, and the world by degrees monopolizes all his thought and concern.—*Christian Disciple.*

"Life is short: the poor pittance of 70 years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies interred in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the tracks of time, a vast desert of unnumbered ages lies open in the retrospect: through this desert have your forefathers journeyed on, until wearied with years and sorrows, they sunk from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fell, and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. What ever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, be not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every moment big with innumerable events, which come not in slow succession, bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence."

BLAIR.

Good causes are not always conducted by good men. A good cause may be connected with something that is not good—with party, for instance. Party often does that for virtue, which virtue is not able to do for herself; and thus the right cause is promoted and effected by some subordinate, even by some wrong motive. A worldly man, connecting himself with a religious cause, gives it that importance in the eyes of the world, which neither its own rectitude nor that of its religious supporters had been able to give it. Nay the very piety of its advocates—for worldly men always connect piety with imprudence—had brought the wisdom, or at least the *expediency* of the cause into suspicion, and it is at last carried by a means foreign to itself. The character of the cause must be lowered (we had almost said it must in a certain degree be deteriorated) to suit the general taste, even to obtain the approbation of that multitude for whose benefit it is intended.

HANNAH MORE.